

BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE REPORTING JANUARY 4 - JANUARY 7, 2021

SUMMARY

There were 15 reports of visits in the past four days (1/4 - 1/7), with 13 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at two of the sites.

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries from 1/3 showed no significant bloom potential on visible portions of those water bodies. Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 1/4 showed scattered low bloom potential on visible portions of Lake George and the main stem of the St. Johns River; however, there have been no reports of visible algae on these waters. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).

On 1/4, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a sample from the North Fork of the St. Lucie River - Near Club Med. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 1/4, DEP staff visited two sites on Soldier Creek, Soldier Creek 1 and Soldier Creek 2. No algal blooms were observed and no samples were collected.

On 1/5, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins

On 1/5 – 1/6, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from Lake Okeechobee at eight sites: KISSR0.0, LZ2, L005, POLESOUT, RITTAE2, LZ30, PALMOUT and CLV10A. No dominant taxon or cyanotoxins were observed in the samples from any of the sites.

On 1/7, DEP staff collected samples at Lake Formosa, Lake Melva and Lake Highland-Near West Shore. Results are still pending.

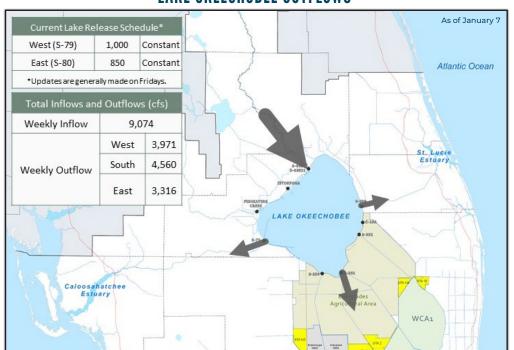
Last Week

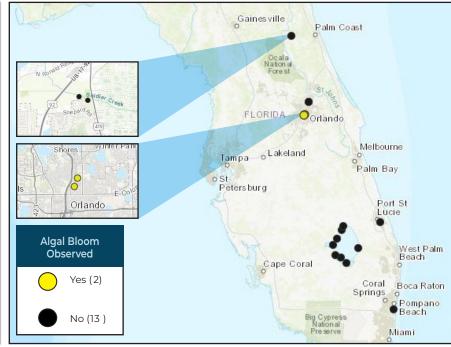
On 12/21 and 12/29, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission staff collected samples from the Indian River - Parrish Park, Banana River - 520 Slick Boat Ramp and Indian River -Eau Gallie Pier. Algal identification results from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Institute found no dominant algal taxon in these samples. Cyanotoxin samples were not collected.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise to stay out of water where algae is visibly present as specks, mats or water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red, Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with the glag bloom-impacted water, or

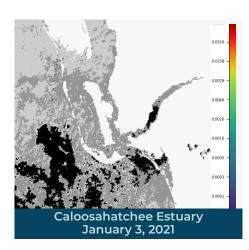
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

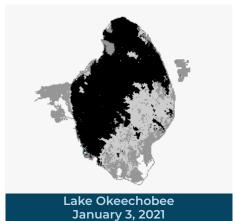
SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE





Satellite Imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud-cover.







SALTWATER BLOOM

Observe stranded wildlife

Information about red tide

and other saltwater algal



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HUMAN ILLNESS

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222 (DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

CONTACT DOH

(DOH county office)

FloridaHealth.gov/



800-636-0511 (fish kills) 888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

MyFWC.com/RedTide

or a fish kill

blooms

CONTACT FWC

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river

FRESHWATER BLOOM

Information about blue-





PROTECTING TOGETHER

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom

Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response visit our Water Quality website to check the current status and to receive updates.